

File 19-5-84 Gosh-

Pensions.

No. 1660.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th May 1884.

Letter from the Commissioner, S. D., No. POLL-6, dated 13th January 1884—Forwarding an application for pension on behalf of Abdul Mubárazkhán Abdul Khairkhán, late Second Class Magistrate, Savanúr State; and recommending that no reduction be made in the proposed amount of pension.

Memorandum from the Accountant General, No. P-20566, dated 20th February 1884—Stating that a superannuation pension not exceeding Rs. 29-7-7 per mensem is admissible to the above-named individual; soliciting attention to Section 69 of the Civil Pension Code, Sixth Edition; observing that as the applicant attained fifty-five years of age on the 21st October 1874, the leave on medical certificate granted to him, viz., from 5th August to 3rd September 1880 and 14th to 23rd September 1882 was inadmissible; remarking that the applicant has therefore been considered to have been on leave without pay for the periods in question, that the periods of leave have been discarded in the calculation of the "Average Emoluments," and that an equal period before the last five years of his service has been substituted for them; and adding that the leave allowance wrongly drawn for the periods in question, will, if not refunded, be recovered from the payment of his pension.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. POLL-32, dated 21st March 1884—Stating that the Collector and Political Agent, Dhárwár, to whom a reference on the subject was made, reports that the erroneous payment of Rs. 65-3-5 by the Savanúr State to Mr. Mubárazkhán was recovered from him and paid into the Bankápur Sub-Treasury on the 29th February 1884.

Memorandum from the Accountant General, No. P-1188, dated 21st April 1884:—

"Forwarded. The leave allowance of Rs. 65-3-5 wrongly drawn, has been recovered and credited to Government."

Memorandum from the Political Department of the Secretariat, No. 2140, dated 24th April 1884—Transferring the papers for sanction.

RESOLUTION.—A superannuation pension of Rs. 29-7-7 per mensem to be granted to Abdul Mubárazkhán Abdul Khairkhán, payable at Hubli in the Dhárwár Collectorate from 1st May 1883, subject to revision by the Government of India in accordance with Section 135 of the Civil Pension Code, Sixth Edition.

W. P. SYMONDS,

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To,

The Accountant General (with the subsidiary papers),
The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Collector of Dhárwár,
The Political Department of the Secretariat.

No. 1760 of 1884

Dharmar 15th May 1884.

*Copy forwarded, for information, to the
Dewan of Savanur.*

Recd.

*For Ag Collector & Pol. Agent
Dharmar*

Mr Middleton in a long memorandum dated 9th October 1883 regarding the claim of Abdul Mobaraj Khan to a cash allowance of 16 Rs a month from the Savanur State wrote in paragraph 29 "there can be no doubt from it that the allowance is subject to the condition of living out of Savanur. The amount of the allowance is not in question but it does not seem that ^{Abul Khan the son of} Abdul Mobaraj Khan wishes or has attempted to live in Savanur and I think it would be well if the Nawab were magnanimously to forgive whatever affront he considers was put upon him, and were to pay the amount to the person to

whom it is due.

(sd) H. E. Winter

ag Collector and Pol:

agent
No 2119

Dharwar 13 April 1889

Copy forwarded with the
Political Agent's compliments
to the Nawab of Savanur with
reference to this office No 2118
dated today. *W. H. Winter*

ag Collector and
Political agent

Dharwar.

Recd 15/4/89.

...
...
...

Political Agent *Kheng*

Reply of the Collector and Magistrate of the District of Dharwar to
Letter No. 23. dated 19th April 1891.
From the Navab of Savanur.

NO. 2228 OF 1891

Dharwar Collector's Office,
Dharwar 25 April 1891

Mr. Abdul Mubarak Khan Letter No. 43 of
claim to a cash allowance
from the Savanur State 14th July 1890 from

the Navab of Savanur is here.

with returned with all its ac-

companiments as requested

by him -

Alloing

Collector & Pol. Agent.

Recd
27/4/91

ng

No. 8, of 1889-90

From,

The Nawabsahib,

Savanur,

To,

The Acting Collector and Political

Agent Bharwar,

Savanur Nawabsahib's Office,

6th of October 1889.

Sir,

- I have the honor to request the favor of your sending me a copy of Government Resolution No 260 of the 16th January 1877, Political Department which was passed on an application made by Abdul Heroz Khan - son of Doolakhan Khanjade Savanur putting forward his claim to the extra allowance of Rs 16 a month from the state, which had never been paid before.

I caused ^{my men} to search for the Resolution in the state records but

was not found.

A similar claim has been put forward
by one Kaurodin Khieu Khayade. I have ^{therefore} a
desire to ~~read~~ go over the resolutions before
deciding the question.

If a spare copy be not available a copy
transcribed from the original, if kindly sent,
will answer the purpose.

I have the honor to be,

Rit,

Your sincere friend,

Kaualsahel Savanur,

No 23 of 1889-90

From,

The Nawab Sahab.

Savanur.

To,

The Collector and Political Agent
Bharwar

Savanur Nawab Sahab's Office

4th February 1890

Sir,

I have the honor to submit herewith
a Khateela No 22 of 1889-90 addressed to Government
in which I have applied in compliance with
your No 5923 of 1889 for the copy of the resolution referred
to in my No 4 of 6th October 1889 and to solicit the
favor of your forwarding the same to Government.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most sincere friend,

A Nawab of Savanur.

No. 22 of 1889-90.

To,

His Excellency The Right-Honorable,

The Governor in Council,

Bombay.

~~Dear~~,
Most respected Sir,

I beg most respectfully to bring to
your Excellency's kind and just notice that
I had requested The Collector and Political
Agent Bharwar in my letter no. 8 dated the
6th October 1889 for favor of sending me a
copy of Government Resolution no. 260 dated the 16th
January 1887 Political Department - which was
passed on an application made by one Abdul
Herizkhan son of Doda Khan Khanyade
Savanur putting forward his claim to an
extra allowance of Rs. 16 per month from the
State which had never been paid before but
that The Political Agent declined in his no.
5923 of 1889 to grant - my request stating that

under the standing orders government-
resolutions could not be supplied to me
and remarked that I should apply to the
Government of your Excellency if I wanted the
copy referred to.

A similar claim has now been put
forward by one Kaurodin Khan and I find
it therefore indispensably necessary to go over
the resolution before deciding the matter.

If the Government resolutions which were
passed in the Political Department when the
management of the state had been in the
hands of the Political Agent during my and
the late Nawab's minority, be not available
to me for reference I shall become unable
to be acquainted with the orders contained
in them and consequently some of my
orders may perhaps stand unjust in the
eye of Government. It is strictly my province
that I should always be guided by the rules
and orders of Government.

I therefore most humbly and respectfully
beg to request that your Excellency will be
graciously pleased, to issue orders asking the
Political Agent to furnish me with the copies
I am now in want of and copies of other pro-
cesses I may want hereafter.

Savanur Nawabsab's } I beg to remain
Office } honored, Sir,
4th Feb 1890 } Your most sincere friend

Nawab of Savanur

Submitted through the Collector and Political
Agent Bharewar as required by Government
Memo No 1065 dated 13th February 1890. Political
Department

Savanur Nawabsab's }
Office, 17th Feb 1890 } Nawab of Savanur

No. 1683 of 1890

From.

A. W. Crawley Bowyer Esq

Recd
1/5/90

Collector and District

Agent Dharwar.

To,

The Nawab of Savanur

Dharwar 29th April 1890

Sir,

I am directed by Government to inform you that under the standing orders of Government, copies of their Resolutions can not be supplied to you.

2. I am at the same time authorized to communicate

to

to you the substance of the
orders issued by Government
in 1877 on a claim put forward
by Abdul Feroz Khan, son of
Doolarkhan Khanjade, in so
far as these orders affect you.

3 The Government decided
that the petitioners' claim was
~~wholly untenable and should~~
be rejected.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

your most obedient servant

Allesuya
Collector and Political
Agent Dharwar

Copy of letter no 978 of 24th June 1903
from the Treasury officer Dhawar.
to the address of the Collector & P. Agent.

~~Handwritten signature/initials~~

With reference to article 254 of the
Civil Account code I have the
honour to request that you will be
so good as to furnish this office
with certificates of balance outstanding
at the credit of minor Abdul
Hakim Khan & minor Hawab of
Savanur on the 31st March 1903 for
submission to the Accountant General.

no 4615 of 27-6-03 from the P. Agent
forwarding Treasury officer's no 978 above
through the D.P. Agent to the Divan for
compliance & return.

no 124 of 30th June 1903 from the D.P. Agent
forwarding no 4615 of 27-6-03 from the
P. Agent.

Keep copy of
the court

Below A.P. Agent's No 124 of 30-6-03

No 305 of 1903 Savarn
3-7-03-
Returned with compliments.

2) This office has no knowledge of the balance outstanding at the credit of minor Abdul Hakim Khan as the whole of the estate of that minor was handed over to the ^{his} ~~minor's~~ widow in ~~March~~ January 1902 & the accounts have been closed.

3) A certificate of balance outstanding at the credit of minor Navab of Savarn on ~~the~~ ^{in the other Hungary} 31st March 1903 is enclosed. This information is ^{a given} ~~supplied~~ from the figures supplied by the H.O.

W. R. M.
3/7/03

Certifies that the balance outstanding at the credit of the minor Navab of Savarn on the 31st of March 1903 is Rs (12587-7-4) Twelve thousand five

hundred & eighty-seven, as seven &
six & four

Rh
of Seven

P. H.

No 1059

Dhamwar 12th March 1890

x To be returned

The ^x petition of Abdul
Kamruddin Khan Abdul
Mubaraq Khan, dated 12th November
1889, is forwarded to the
Nawab of Savanur with a
request that he will be good
enough to state whether
the petitioner's allowance
has been stopped, & if
so under what circum-
stances.

Sd/-
Collector & Pol.
Agent Dhamwar

To,

The Nawab of Savanur

Recd
4/3/90

No 28 of 1889-90

From,

The Nawab Sahab

Savannur,

To

The collector and political
Agent Sharwar,

Savannur Nawab Sahab's office

14th of March 1890

Sir

Referring to your No 1059 dated
12th March 1890 I have the honor to
state as follows.

The petitioner holds a hereditary
cash allowance of Rs 19-8-0 per month
from the state. It has not been
stopped by the state but it has
remained unpaid as the petitioner
himself has not come and demanded
it. I have no objection whatsoever
to make payment of the allowance.

In addition to the hereditary
allowance which Mr Mubarak Khan
father of the petitioner held, are

extra allowance was granted to him from the state on condition that he should live outside the State of Savanur as he was at bitter enmity with my grand father the Nawab Abdul Giller Khan Siller gung Bahadur.

The petitioner now claims an extra allowance from the state alleging that he has been living at Gundoor, a village situate outside the limits of the state of Savanur.

Mr. Doolakhan brother of Mubarak Khan had been granted an extra allowance from the state on the same condition. After his death his son Abdul Feroz Khan put forward his claim to the said allowance but Government decided that he was not entitled to it (Government resolution No 260 dated 16th January 1877).

In my letter No 22 dated 17th
Feb 1890 to the address of Government
submitted through you, I have
applied for a copy of the resolution
under reference.

On the receipt of the copy
referred to I shall give full
consideration to the claims of the
petitioner. If I should come to
the conclusion that he was entitled
to the extra allowance I would
direct that it be paid accordingly
or if I should arrive at the
conclusion that he was not entit-
led to it I would submit
the whole matter to Government
for orders and communicate the
final decision to the petitioner.
The petitioner's petition is returned
herewith.

I have the honor to be

Sir

your most sincere friend

Kawale Sahel Sawam

To

A W Crawley Boovey Esquire
Collector and Political Agent

Dharwar

The petition of Abdul Kameerudin-
khan son of Abdul Mubaras Khan, 2nd
Class Sardar and Beradar Nawab of
Savannur respectfully sheweth - That
your petitioner is the elder son and
Mahomed Akberkhan is the younger
son of Abdul Mubaras Khan, the
step-brother of the grand father of
the present Nawab Sahib - That after
the death of Mubaras Khan Mr
Middleton decided that a monthly
cash allowance of Rs 19-8, should
be paid to the petitioner and that
a somewhat similar allowance
should be paid to his younger brother
That in accordance with the

agreement dated 2nd July 1859. passed
by Nawab Dillerkhan. Sahib in the presence
of Mr. Gordon Assistant Collector, as
well as in accordance with the decision
of Mr. Middleton dated 14th March 1886
your petitioner and his brother are also
each entitled to an Extra allowance of
Rs 8 per month in case they were to
live out of the jurisdiction of Savanur.
That the late Abdul Mubarak Khan
used to receive a monthly Extra allowance
of Rs 16 as long as he resided out of
Savanur state. That Akberkhan has
been in receipt of half of this extra
allowance, namely Rs 8, since he has
been posted at Hubli as Sub-Registrar.

That your petitioner duly
received his allowance until the
end of December last when he
left Savanur, as he could not
put up with the treatment accorded
to him by the Nawab Sahib and
began to reside at Gundoor.

a village in the Bankapur Talooka.
That since January last the cash
allowance payable to the petitioner has
been withheld and the monthly extra
allowance of Rs 8 to which he is entitled
as shown above is not paid to him.

Four⁺ postal⁺ That your petitioner sent three letters⁺
acknowledgments to the Siwan and also a humble
are here with representation to the Nawab Sahib
appended. all in a registered cover requesting
that the cash allowance may be
continued to him and that the
extra allowance be paid to him.
But your petitioner regrets to
observe that no notice has been
taken of his three letters as well as
of his representation.

That it is not necessary to
dwell here in the hardships and
the inconvenience to which your
petitioner has been put by the course
which the Nawab Sahib has thought
fit to adopt. That your petitioner

leaves it to you to consider how far
the Nawab Shab. is justified, under
the circumstances set forth above,
in withholding the cash allowance
and in not paying the extra allowance.

and in not paying me in
That in conclusion your petitioner
begs respectfully to request the you
will be pleased to give the Nawab
Sahab such advice as you think proper,
and that in case he does not accept
it, you will be pleased in the
exercise of your powers, to order the
recovery of the allowance due to him
by the attaching the Nawab Sahab's
property situate in the District (vide
Mairies Revenue Land Book page)
and your petitioner shall
as in duty bound ever pray.
(Sd) Abdul Karamudin
Khan

And your petitioner shall
as in duty bound ever pray.
(Sd) Abdul Kader

Dharwar
12th/₄ November
1889

(Sd) Abdul Karamudin
son of Mubarak Khan

நெடுமலை

6193 19-11-89
Savannah

presented in the 12th Nov 89
Sheini was Harsim
pleader
True copy

Kavale Sahel Sawarus.

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ श्री गुरुभ्यो नमः ॥ श्री गुरुदेवे नमः ॥
 श्री गुरुदेवे नमः ॥ श्री गुरुदेवे नमः ॥ श्री गुरुदेवे नमः ॥
 श्री गुरुदेवे नमः ॥ श्री गुरुदेवे नमः ॥ श्री गुरुदेवे नमः ॥
 श्री गुरुदेवे नमः ॥ श्री गुरुदेवे नमः ॥ श्री गुरुदेवे नमः ॥
 श्री गुरुदेवे नमः ॥ श्री गुरुदेवे नमः ॥ श्री गुरुदेवे नमः ॥
 श्री गुरुदेवे नमः ॥ श्री गुरुदेवे नमः ॥ श्री गुरुदेवे नमः ॥

10. ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತಿರುವವರನ್ನು ಸಹಜವಾಗಿ
 ಮನಗಾಣಿಸಿ, 10.10.2020 ರಂದು ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತಿರುವವರನ್ನು
 ಬರಲು ಆದೇಶಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

1. 20. 5. 2000 ന് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ ജോലി ചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയായിരുന്നു.

১৭৫৩ সালে ১০ জনের মধ্যে ৩ জনের মৃত্যু হয়।

உயர்நீதிமன்றம்

ବିଶେଷତଃ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର ଉପକରଣଗୁଡ଼ିକର ବ୍ୟବହାର

ප්‍රකාශය කරනු ලබන්නේ 1954.03.25 දින 9.00 ප.ව. 0.00 වේ

சென்னை 11.08.2019

అంతా కలిసి అందరినీ కలిపి

உயர்நீதிமன்றம் முன் வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதை

[illegible]

ഒരു ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുള്ളതായ ഒരു അനുഭവം

[illegible]

Handwritten signature

අදාළ කොටස සඳහා අත්සන් කරන්න.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

(74) 74 ಕನಾ ಕೆಗ ದೀಪಾ ದಪ್ಪರವು.

1. వానశ్య - వానశ్య వృక్షాన్ని దువ్వెం. 100.
 2. వానశ్య వృక్షాన్ని దువ్వెం. 100.
 3. వానశ్య వృక్షాన్ని దువ్వెం. 100.
 4. వానశ్య వృక్షాన్ని దువ్వెం. 100.
 5. వానశ్య వృక్షాన్ని దువ్వెం. 100.
 6. వానశ్య వృక్షాన్ని దువ్వెం. 100.
 7. వానశ్య వృక్షాన్ని దువ్వెం. 100.
 8. వానశ్య వృక్షాన్ని దువ్వెం. 100.
 9. వానశ్య వృక్షాన్ని దువ్వెం. 100.
 10. వానశ్య వృక్షాన్ని దువ్వెం. 100.

(24) नक्षत्रमार्गसिद्धिस्तोत्रम् -

No 1357 of 1891.

Dharwar Collector and Political
Agents office
Camp Devikop 18 March 1891.

Forwarded to the Naib of Savanur
for favor of report with reference
to the correspondence ending with
his No 28 dated 10th March 1890.

(sd) A. W. Boersey
Collector and Political
Agent Dharwar.

h.g.

No 16 of 1890 91

Savanur 20th March 1891

Returned with compliments to the Collector & Pol

Agent Dharwar with this office No 13 dated 6 day

Yours truly

No 15 of 1890 91

From

The Nawab of Savanur.

To,

A. W. Crawley Esquire,

Collector and Political Agent

Dharwar

Savanur Nawabsahib's Office,

20th of March 1891

Sir,

With reference to your endorsement no 1357 of 18th March 1891 below petition of Abdul Hamrodin Khan, calling upon me to report with reference to the correspondence ending with this office no 28 of 10th March 1890 I have the honor to state that in my detailed letter no 43 of 14th July 1890 addressed to the Secretary to Government Political Department, submitted through you I have

requested the Government to accord sanction
to the decision I have come to, that the extra
allowance of rupees 16 granted to Inbarash Khan
on condition of living outside the state of Savanur
neither was nor ^{was} intended to be hereditary and that
therefore his sons, the petitioner and his brother
Akbar Khan were not entitled to receive it. From
the fact that I have not been, until now, informed
of the orders of government on my letter I think that
the matter has not yet been decided.

The statement made by the petitioner in
his petition that I have stopped his monthly allow-
ance of rupees 19-8-0 is quite untrue. As reported
in my letter No 28 of 10th March 1890, it has remained
unpaid as the petitioner himself has not come to
take it. I have no objection whatsoever to
make payment of the monthly allowances of rupees 19-8-0

I beg to bring to your notice that the lone
applicant -
in which ~~the~~ ^{he} has written my names and
those of my forefathers, in his petition is
most unbecoming and therefore to request you
to be good enough to advise him to be careful to be
decent in future

I have the honor to be

Res,

Yours sincere friend

A. J.

Member of Sarama

Javanur.

claims of Kaimrudinkhan

and Mohemod Akberkhan

to a continuance to them of

certain allowances from the
state.

No 1243

Political Department.

Bombay Castle, 19th February 1892.

Memorandum from the commissioners, J. D.,

No. Pol-456, dated the 4th November, 1891—

submitting with reference to Government

Resolution No 5497, dated the 15th July, 1891, a

letter, No 6322, dated the 26th October, 1891, from

the collector of Bharwar, who forwards the

representation submitted by Kaimrudinkhan

and Mohemod Akberkhan on the subject

of their claims to a continuance of the

allowance of Rs 16 from the Tavanur State.

Stating that he has nothing to add to ^{the} ~~his~~

remarks contained in his memorandum No 275

(Pd) dated June 24th last, (Government

Resolution No 5497, dated 15th July, 1891).

Memorandum from the oriental trans-

lator to Government, No 53, dated the 12th Janu-

ary 1892 - Returning, together with translations

as called for, the agreements forwarded

with Government No 8549, dated the 28th November

1891.

Letter from the Remembrancer of Legal

affairs, No 126, dated the 29th January 1892.

Reporting, in reply to Government letter

No 549 of the 25th January 1892, that, for the

reasons mentioned by him, he is of

ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯ !



ಸುಸಂಧಿ !

ಇಂಥಾ ಸುಸಮಯವನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಡಿ.

ನೋಡಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು !

ಬಹಳ ತಮಾಷೆ ದೃಶ್ಯ !!

ಊರು.....

ಸ್ಥಳ.....

ತಾರೀಖು

ಕಾಲ.....

ಮಾಸ್ಟರ್ ಕೆ. ಅಹೋಬಲರಾಯರ ಅದ್ಭುತ ಮತ್ತು ಅತಿ ವಿನೋದ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ.

ಪ್ರಪಂಚದ ದೇವರ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಚಿಕ್ಕಮೂರ್ತಿಯೂ, ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಹಾಸ್ಯ
ಗಾರನೂ, ಅದ 2 ಅಡಿ 11 ಅಂಗುಲ ಎತ್ತರ, 31 ಪೌಂಡು ತೂಕ, 42 ವರ್ಷ ವಯಸ್ಸು
ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಶರೀರದೃಶ್ಯವುಳ್ಳ ಮನುಷ್ಯ.

ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕಂಡ ಮಹನೀಯರುಗಳಿಂದ ಬಹುಮಾನಗಳನ್ನೂ ಮತ್ತು
ಮಾನ್ಯಗಳನ್ನೂ ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿ ಗೌರ್ದರು ಸರ್‌ಲೆಫ್ಟಿ ವಿಲ್‌ಸನ್
ಮದರಾಸ್ ಗೌರ್ದರರಾಗಿದ್ದ
ಲಾರ್ಡ್‌ ವಿಲಿಂಗ್‌ಡನ್,
ಹೈದರಾಬಾದು ಮಹಾರಾಜರು,
ದಿನಾನ್ ಸರ್‌ ಮಹಾರಾಜ ಕಿಸನ್‌ ಪ್ರಸಾದರು
ನವಾಬ್‌ ಸಾಲರ್‌ಜಂಗ್‌ ಬಹದ್ದೂರ್
ರಾಜ ಶಾಮರಾವ್‌ ಬಹಾದ್ದೂರ

ಮೈಸೂರು ಮಹಾರಾಜರು
ಗದ್ವಾಲ್‌ ದೇಶದ ಮಹಾರಾಣಿ,
ಗ್ವಾಲಿಯರ್‌ ಮಹಾರಾಣಿ,
ಪೋರ್‌ಬಂದರ್‌ ಮಹಾರಾಜರು
ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ಲಾನ್‌ಟಿನ್‌ ಬೋರ್,
ಮಿರಜ, ಸಾಂಗ್ಲಿ,
ಕುರುಂದವಾಡ ರಾಜರುಗಳಿಂದಲೂ

ಇನ್ನೂ ಅನೇಕ ನವಾಬರು, ಸೈನ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಿವಿಲ್‌ ಅಫೀಸರುಗಳು
ಮುಂತಾದವರುಗಳು.

ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್, ಕನ್ನಡ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ, ತೆಲಗು, ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ಥಾನಿ, ತಮಿಳು ಈ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ
ಷೇವನ್ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸರೂಪವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆಫೀಸುಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ,

opinion That the agreements of 1853 and
1859 do not confer upon the heirs of
Mubarak Khan and Dubekhan any right
to the additional allowance of Rs 32 per
month promised by the Nawab to those
two gentlemen and their mother on condition
of their residing out of Savanur, or to any
share of it.

Resolution.- If the special allowance
claimed had been intended to be perpetual,
the intention would have been more clearly
expressed. The Governor in Council concurs
in the views of the Commissioner and the
Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, and the
parties should be informed accordingly.

Sd/ A. Shewan
Acting Secretary to Government.

2015

~~Handwritten signature and text~~

Handwritten text with a horizontal line and date 20-2-15

Handwritten text with a horizontal line and date 20-2-15

Handwritten text with a horizontal line and date 20-2-15

Handwritten text with a horizontal line and date 20-2-15

Handwritten signature and text with a large circular stamp

No 43 of 1889-90.

1889-90

From,

The Nawab of Savanur.

To,

The Secretary to Government,

Political Department,

Bombay,

Savanur Nawab's office.

14th of July 1890.

Sir,

I have the honor to solicit the orders of government on the following subject:

Mobarak Khan and Boolakhan were the sons of my grandfather the Nawab Abdul Kheir Khan Biter Jang Bahadur. They were receiving from the state a hereditary cash allowance of rupees 68 a month including the allowance to their mother. As they were at bitter enmity with my grandfather the Nawab Abdul Biter

Khan Diler Jung Bahadur Mir Jinnah then the
Political Agent of Bharwar decided on 24th

November 1845 that they should be granted an
extra allowance of rupees 16 each a month
on conditions that they should live outside
the state of savanur and rent their house to
the Nawab for rupees 495 and that the extra
allowance would be stopped if they should
return to savanur unless the Nawab at any
time invited them to savanur or the British
Sirkar gave them permission if they had any
emergent business.

Mobarak Khan and Boola Khan did not
leave savanur and rent their house to the
Nawab. The Political Agent wrote therefore
to the Nawab on 18th December 1845 that if they
did not act up to the agreement the matters
should remain as they were before. Finally

the agreement broke down.

The Nawab Abdul Dilekhan my grandfather died on 30th August 1862 and was succeeded by his son Khair Khan who died on 11th May 1868. Mobaraskhan and Bootakhan died respectively on 4th August 1884 and 31st May 1872.

Mobaraskhan continued to live at Savanur until 1866. In that year he was appointed Sub-registrar of Hubli Taluka and went to live there. When he went to live at Hubli he claimed the extra allowances. The Nawab Abdul Khair Khan refused to pay it. In 1867 Mr. Reid Political Agent decided that Mobaraskhan was not entitled to it because the agreement had been made in 1845 in order to get him and Bootakhan to quit Savanur. Then, they had never acted up to the agreement.

and now when circumstances were changed
and it suited him for his own benefit to
quit savanur he had no right to the allowance.

In 1869 Mobarak Khan again claimed
the extra allowance rupees 16 and Mr Robertson
Political Agent in charge of the state, decided that
it should be paid to him. No arrears however
were paid.

The extra allowance was entered in the
accounts as a life allowance and not a
hereditary allowance. Mobarak Khan applied
to get it declared hereditary and on 2nd October
1878 Mr Blphinstone Political Agent decided that
it was hereditary and that he and his descendants
were entitled to receive it whenever he or they
lived out of savanur.

On the death of Mobarak Khan Mr Middleton
Political Agent decided that the extra allowance

rupees 16 having been declared hereditary by

Mr Elphinstone ~~that~~ it should be divided

between Kaurodin Khan and Mohemod Akher

Khan the sons of the grantee and that the

share due to each should be paid to him if he

conformed to the conditions on which the

grant was made.

Mohemod Akher Khan who is Subregistrar

of Hubli and. lives there has been receiving his

share rupees 8 from the time of his father's death.

Kaurodin Khan who continued to live at

Savanur has not received his share of the

allowances up to date. He now claims that he

is entitled to his share as he has been living

since 7th January 1889, at Gundoor a village

in British Territory.

Having considered all the documentary
evidence regarding the original grant I find that
it was wrongly decided by Mr Elphinstone that

The extra allowance was or was intended to be hereditary. In his decision Mr. Elphinstone says as follows.

From the documents noted in the margin

1 Letter dated 24 th Nov 1845 addressed to Mr. Inobaraskhan and his brother by Mr. Arere. Agreement passed by the Phanyadas (relatives of the Nawab) to the Nawab Abdul biles Khan on 11 th October 1853 in presence of Mr. Law Pol. Agent. Counter agreement dated 2nd July 1859 executed by the Nawab to Inobaraskhan, Doolakhan and their mother Rajee.	it seems to me that the Nawab Abdul biles Khan biles Jang Bahadur made a grant of the extra allowance to Mr. Inobaraskhan with the evident object that Inobaraskhan and his buffa should receive it so long as he and his buffa lived out of savanur and therefore direct that it be entered
--	--

in the accounts as a hereditary allowance payable to him and his buffa so long as they lived outside the state.

I have submitted herewith for perusal copies of the documents (marked A to C) referred to by Mr.

Blphinstone and also other documents marked D to J.

Excepting the decision of Mr Blphinstone in none of them is it mentioned that the extra allowance was or at least was intended to be hereditary. On the contrary in the Council's agreement of 1859 (marked C) it is expressly stated that only the allowance i.e. rupees 68 which Mobarak Khan Doola Khan and their mother received from the state will be continued to them and their descendants (Awalad Awafad). In making out the meaning of the words buffa met with in the papers enclosed Mr Blphinstone has erred. The words 'buffa' does not mean family or line as interpreted by him but it means only a party.

In this case the buffa consisted of Mobarak Khan + Doola Khan only but it included not their descendants. From the fact that the extra allowance was given to Mobarak Khan and his brother to get them to quit savanur because there

had existed bitter enmity between them and the Nawab it will be seen that it was to be stopped when no cause of enmity could exist.

From the papers appended Government will also find, I am sure that the extra allowance was in no way intended to be continued to the heirs of Inobaras Khan after him.

After the death of Boda Khan his son Abdul. Heroz Khan put forward his claim to the extra allowance requested which had never been paid to his father but Government decided in their resolution No 260 of 16th of January 1877 that his claim was wholly untenable and should be rejected. A subsequent application for it was also refused by Mr. Keetch in 1877.

Government will see from this that half the same allowance was declared by Government after full consideration not to be hereditary and that the other half was erroneously

declared by Mr Elphinstone to be hereditary.

Under the circumstances stated I entertain
no doubt in holding that the extra allowance
was not at all intended to be hereditary and
think I have no objection to discontinue the
allowance Rs. 8 which is now being paid to
Mohammed Akber Khan and to order Kamroosin
Khan who now claims his share Rs. 8 that
he is not entitled to it but I find it advisable
to obtain in this case the previous higher
sanction of government before bringing my
orders into force.

I further beg to bring to your notice that
the documentary evidence regarding the original
Grant is detained in the appended memo of Mr
Middleton marked H.

The state had been under the management
of the collector and Political Agent Bhamburda
from 11th May 1868 to 12th June 1883 owing to

The minority of the late Nawab who after
a short reign of 14 months died on 11th August
1884. I was entrusted with the management
of the state on 5th May 1887. Kurodiikhan
put forward his claim in 1889 and I therefore
found it necessary to enquire into the matter.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most sincere friend,

Nawab of Savanur.

Submitted through the Collector and Political
Agent - Bharwar.

Nawab of Savanur

G. අපගේ රටේ වැඩිම ආදායමක් ලබන ප්‍රධාන ව්‍යාපෘතියක් වන්නේ
මුදල් මණ්ඩලයේ වැඩසටහන් වේ.

H. මුදල් මණ්ඩලයේ වැඩසටහන් වලින් ලැබෙන ආදායම
මුදල් මණ්ඩලයේ වැඩසටහන් වලින් ලැබෙන ආදායම

I. මුදල් මණ්ඩලයේ වැඩසටහන් වලින් ලැබෙන ආදායම
මුදල් මණ්ඩලයේ වැඩසටහන් වලින් ලැබෙන ආදායම

J. මුදල් මණ්ඩලයේ වැඩසටහන් වලින් ලැබෙන ආදායම
මුදල් මණ්ඩලයේ වැඩසටහන් වලින් ලැබෙන ආදායම

මුදල් මණ්ඩලයේ වැඩසටහන් වලින් ලැබෙන ආදායම
මුදල් මණ්ඩලයේ වැඩසටහන් වලින් ලැබෙන ආදායම

මුදල් මණ්ඩලයේ වැඩසටහන් වලින් ලැබෙන ආදායම

Savannur 19/8/88,

My dear Sir, (Mr Spence)

you will be well acquainted
from the report of my Diwan with
the mis-behaviour of Mohumud
Akberkhan Khanjoda and Sub-reg-
istrar of Hubli towards me during
the Durbar held this morning on
account of Gilhej Khutba for the
purpose of presenting me Nayarana.

I have ordered to stop his allowance
as he obstinately broke one of the
terms of the contract upon which
his hereditary settlement has been
made until he begs pardon for
his misbehaviour. If he is made

To escape with impunity all other
(Relatives of the Nawab) Kharejadas
will behave at the Durbar unmannerly
towards the Gadi and consequently the
custom of holding Durbar will be entirely
put a stop to I hope that you will
also take some measures for the
disrespectful conduct of Akherkhan
and also draw up a Memo declaring
that those who mis-behave themselves
towards me and Gadi will be
severely dealt with and that their
allowances will be stoped I am
greatly displeased with the
misbehaviour of Akherkhan and feel
very unhappy this day. I hope you
will kindly carry on all the correspondence
in this case in English.

Yours sincerely

Nawab Sahib of Savans,

No 1 of 1888/89 Jansamir Diwan's Office,
28th of August 1888,

From,

The Diwan of Jansamir,

To,

J. K. Spencer, Bquire Acting Collector and
Political Agent, Bharwar.

Sir,

I beg to bring to your notice with
displeasure, the disrespectful conduct of Moheemad
Akbar Khan Khayade, subregistrar of Hubli, with
which he behaved towards His Highness The
Nawab Sahib and the Gade, in the barbar held
as usual this morning on account of the Jilhey
Khutba, for the purpose of presenting Samarraua to
his Highness.

Khayakhles (the relatives of the Nawab) and
other big gentlemen in this town and in the Mofussil
both Mohemadans & Hindus attended the barbar according
to the invitation given to them. Moheemad Akbar Khan
was also present on the occasion. Not only did
he sit disrespectfully at barbar but also behaved

unmannerly in presenting the Nazam. The formality which must generally be observed in according to the approved custom of the State, in presenting Nazamareena is as follows.

Every gentleman must walk up to the seat of the Gadi and then respectfully make 3 Salams. He should then keep the precious Ke-enkeens to present in a hand-kerchief and present them to His Highness with both his hands with great respect. He must again make Salams and walk down to his seat with his face front to the Gadi. On the contrary, Mohamed Akber Khan went up to the Gadi and without making Salams presented one rupee to His Highness. He had not kept the rupee in a hand kerchief. He then turning his back towards the Gadi returned to his seat without making Salams.

Having thus presented the Nazam Akber Khan greatly dishonored the Gadi and His Highness. His conduct was such that a proud rich man would hardly have given alms even to a beggar in this way. His Highness and also the other gentlemen who attended the Durbar became quite displeased with

his behaviour. His Highness then caused the
rupees to be repaid to Akber Khan. Immediately
after, while still the presenting of Namazana was
going on at the Durbar, Akber Khan went out
of the Durbar hall without making bows to His
Highness.

From his behaviour, I am quite convinced
that Mohomed Akber Khan came to the Durbar
with intent to do dishonor to His Highness and to
the Gadi. Besides this, in order to ascertain why
he behaved so unmannerly and whether he would
beg pardon of His Highness for his misbehaviour
I sent for him. He refused to come to me
and said that what might be asked to him must
be asked in writing. Mohomed Akber Khan is
a grown up man and is well acquainted with the
formalities that are to be observed during the
Durbar. For these reasons I am strongly inclined
to judge that he intentionally misbehaved in
this way. As he refused to come to me and
beg pardon of His Highness for his misbehaviour
it became indispensably necessary to take the
steps stated below.

I hear from reliable sources that in 1869 during the installation ceremony of H H the late Nawab Sahib, Mobaraskhan, father of Akbar Khan did not at first present Nazimara to His Highness, that C. P. Robertson Esq^r the then Political Agent prepared to stop his allowance on the ground that he dishonored the Nawab and the Political Agent, that Mobaraskhan then subtreated the Political Agent in several ways and that the Political Agent excused him and caused Mobaraskhan to present Nazimara.

At the time of granting the hereditary allowance to Mobaraskhan, a written agreement has been entered into, between him and the Nawab Sahib on 3rd Nov 1849, in presence of Mr^r Laif, the collector of Bharuwar. In the 6th section of the agreement Mr^r Mobaraskhan has expressly agreed that he and his descendants will ever remain in subordination to the State. As Akbar Khan broke one of the terms of the contract intentionally, his Highness thought it prudent to stop his allowance until he begs pardon for his misbehavior. At the oral orders of His Highness the allowance of Akbar Khan

has been stopped until he does beg pardon. If he is left to escape with impunity, every Khayada will behave in the same manner as he likes. From the terms of the agreement, it becomes right to stop the allowances of Khayadas, if they behave disrespectfully towards the State.

I have submitted this report to your honor thinking it my bounden duty to inform you of the dishonor done to the Gadi and his Highness, by Akber Khan.

I beg to remain

Respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) —————

Binu Lal Sena, Secretary,

Submitted through His Highness the Nandab Sahib, Secretary.

—————

Binu Lal Sena, Secretary,

Sawant Nawab Sahib's
office
19th August 1888

No 3 of 1888-89,

Forwarded to the Collector and
Political Agent Sharwar,

your sincere friend
Abdul Hafiz Khan
Kawab Sahib Sawant,

No. 3768 of 1888

From,

J. K. Spence Esquire,

ag. collector and

Political Agent,

To, Dharwar

The Nawab Sahib,

Sir, Savanur.
12 September 1888

With reference to your
endorsement No. 3 dated
19th ultimo forwarding a
report from the Divan of
Savanur bringing to notice
the misbehaviour of Mohamed
Akbar Khan Khanjale at
a Durbar lately held by
you and the consequent stop-

-page

-page of his allowance, I
have the honor to request
that you will forward for
my perusal copy of any
correspondence that may
be on the State records
regarding similar mis-
-behaviour by the deceased
Mobariz Khan in 1869 which
led to the issue of an order
from Mr. Robertson direct-
-ing that his allowance
should be stopped. I am
unable to find the corre-
-spondence on my English
records.

L.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient servant

JW Shum

as collector and Political
agent

WLS

Recd 13-9-88,

No. 2 of 1888,

Javanur Diwan's Office.

28th of October 1888,

From,

The Dewan of Saurashtra,

To,

The Acting Collector and Political Agent,

Sir,

Dharwar,

With reference to your letter No 3768 dated 12th September 1888, under the endorsement of His Highness the Nawab Sahib, I most humbly beg to solicit your honor's attention to the following.

There is no correspondence in the State records regarding the misbehaviour by the deceased Mobaraz Khan in 1869.

The information given in my letter No 1 dated 28th August 1888, as to the non-payment of miras, by Mobaraz Khan, to His Highness the late Nawab Sahib, at a Durbar

held for celebrating His Highness's installation ceremony and the consequent oral orders of E.

P. Robertson Esquire, The then Political Agent, to Mobaraz Khan that he would stop his allowances on the grounds that he had dis-
honoured the Nawab Sahib and the Political Agent-
tc, has been collected from the statements of some old men who were present on that occasion but not from any correspondence on the State records.

I have hereto appended copies of two letters from John Andrew Esquire Esquire the late Political Agent, one to the address of His Highness the late Nawab Abdul Hider Khan Sahib grandfather of the present Nawab Sahib and the other to the address of the Khanjadas of this State both respectively dated 17th May 1836 and 27th of June 1836. —

In the former letter the Political Agent

has been pleased to write to the Naudablahel that the allowances of Khayadas should be stopped until and unless they behaved loyally and improved their conduct towards him (Naudab).

In the latter, he has informed, under the sanction of the government of Bombay, all the Khayadas of this state, among whom Mr. Mobaraz Khan father of Akber Khan was one, that their allowances would not be paid unless they refrained from picking quarrels with the Naudab and furnished security for their good behaviour towards him.

Under the authority of these letters and the terms of a contract entered into between the late Naudablahel and Mobaraz Khan, the allowance of Akber Khan has been stopped, on account of his misbehaviour, at the orders of His Highness the Naudablahel.

I have also enclosed hereto a yad-i-

in the form of a notice dated 22nd Oct 1888,
to my address from Mr Akber Khan in
which he states clearly that Savanur is not
a sansathau but it is a mere Jahagi and
that his Highness ought to have filed a
suit against him. in Courts of Law if
he had dishonoured him and enquired ^{me} further
according to what laws of the British Government
the latest Durbar was held and ^{what} provisions are
there in ~~them~~, by which he was bound to
pay ~~managers~~. From his letter your Honor
will easily observe that Akber Khan places
himself in one and the same rank with
his Highness and that he has also tried to
say that his Highness is not the ruler of this
State but a mere officer appointed to
carry on the administrative matters, without
any jurisdiction to stop his allowances on the
ground of misbehaviour towards him and that
he has no authority to hold Durbars.

Your Honor will further observe that
the tone of ~~the~~ his letter as well as the
form ^{of writing} is most unbecoming. If no steps
are taken to prevent him from writing
letters in such a way, he may perhaps
write even in a more unbecoming tone
and other Khayadas may follow his example.

I therefore humbly beg that Your Honor
also will be kind enough to take proper
steps for his misbehaviour at the latest
barbar and also for the ~~very~~ unbecoming
tone of his letter as well as the form of
his writing.

I ever beg to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

— B. M. M. M. —

— Disciple of Lendhner,

Submitted through his Highness the

Nawab Sahib Sawanur

—Bazaar

Bazaar of Lander...

No. 5 of 1888-89.

28th October 1888,

Forwarded to the Collector and
Political Agent Dharwar.

your sincere friend

Abdur Fikrullah Khan
Nawab Sahib Sawanur.

~~-உயிர்வாழ்வு உறுதிப்படுத்தும் நடவடிக்கைகள்-~~

दाहिने कुंआरसहित एक लहसुन

~~சென்னை~~

[Handwritten signature]

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय

2007-08-10

Handwritten signature

എന്നു കല്പനയുണ്ടാകയാൽ

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥

[illegible]

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय

ಶ್ರೀಮದ್ಭಗವತ್ಗೀತೆಯ ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ

25th Nov 1890

From the above it is necessary for you to

There are several ways

[illegible]

சென்னை மாநகராட்சி நிர்வாகப் பேரவை

உயர்நீதிமன்றம் சென்னை

ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಲೇಖನವು ಸುಮಾರು ೧೫೦೦ ಪದಗಳಷ್ಟು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ೬೫೦
ಪದಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೇವಲ ಒಂದೇ ಅಕ್ಷರದಿಂದ
ಕೂಡಿಸಿ ಲೇಖನವನ್ನು ಕೊನೆಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ
ಅಕ್ಷರವು

೧. ಲೇಖನವು ಸುಮಾರು ೧೫೦೦ ಪದಗಳಷ್ಟು
ಅಕ್ಷರಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ೬೫೦
ಪದಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೇವಲ ಒಂದೇ ಅಕ್ಷರದಿಂದ
ಕೂಡಿಸಿ ಲೇಖನವನ್ನು ಕೊನೆಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ
ಅಕ್ಷರವು

೨. ಲೇಖನವು ಸುಮಾರು ೧೫೦೦ ಪದಗಳಷ್ಟು
ಅಕ್ಷರಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ೬೫೦
ಪದಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೇವಲ ಒಂದೇ ಅಕ್ಷರದಿಂದ
ಕೂಡಿಸಿ ಲೇಖನವನ್ನು ಕೊನೆಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ
ಅಕ್ಷರವು

అంబ. శివశాస్త్రి నామ. అంబ. శివశాస్త్రి

శివశాస్త్రి నామ. అంబ. శివశాస్త్రి

అంబ. శివశాస్త్రి నామ. అంబ. శివశాస్త్రి

అంబ. శివశాస్త్రి నామ. అంబ. శివశాస్త్రి

అంబ. శివశాస్త్రి నామ. అంబ. శివశాస్త్రి

అంబ. శివశాస్త్రి నామ. అంబ. శివశాస్త్రి

(అంబ. శివశాస్త్రి)

అంబ. శివశాస్త్రి నామ. అంబ. శివశాస్త్రి

అంబ. శివశాస్త్రి

అంబ. శివశాస్త్రి నామ. అంబ. శివశాస్త్రి

(అంబ. శివశాస్త్రి)

అంబ. శివశాస్త్రి

అంబ. శివశాస్త్రి

అంబ. శివశాస్త్రి

No 4609

From

Recd
25/11/88.

H. E. Winter Esquire
ag Collector and Political
Agent, Dharwar.

To

The Nairab Sahab of
Savanur.

Dharwar 22nd November 1888
Sir,

With reference to
your endorsement No. 5
dated the 28th ultimo, I have
the honor to ask you to send
for my perusal the letter in
original from Mr. Dunlop
on which you rely as the
authority for stopping the
allowances of Khanjadas.

I have the honor to be,
your most ^{Sir} obedient servant

H. E. Winter.

ag Collector and Political
agent, Dharwar.

No 3 of 1888/89,

Sawarner Dewan's Office,

From

11th of December 1888.

The Dewan of,

Sawarner,

To,

The Acting Collector and Political,

Agent Bharwar,

Sir,

In compliance with the orders received from His Highness The Nawab Sahib, I have the honor to submit herewith, for your honor's perusal, the letter in original from J. A. Duntop Esquire, the late Political Agent, which is relied on, as an authority for stopping the allowances of Khanjadas.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

(Signed) ————

Dewan of Sawarner,

Submitted through His Highness The Nawab
Sahib Sawanur,

(Signed) ~~QUTUB KHAN~~

Diwan Sawanur

No 7 of 1888/89,

Sawanur Nawab Sahab's office

3rd December 1888,

Forwarded to the Acting Collector
and Political Agent Dharwar.

your sincere friend
Qutub Zub Beg Khan
Nawab Sahab of Sawanur,

N^o 4821

From, H. E. Winter Spence

Recd
9/12/88, . Acting Collector and
Political Agent
Dhansar.

To,

The Nawab Sahib
Savanur

Dated 8th December /88.
Sir,

I have the honour
to return herewith the
original letter from
Mr. Dunlop sent here
by your servant with his
letter N^o 3 dated 3rd inst.
and back you
to acknowledge its re-
ceipt.

2 I understand that
Khairjāda Akbar Khan
is not allowed to visit
Savannr without the per-
-mission of the Political
Agent, and I shall be
obliged if you will send
me a copy of the order
which was issued to that
effect.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most Obedt. servt.
Belmont
affectionately
H. H. Pol. Agent

No. 15- of 1866/69

From,

The Nawab Sahib,

Savanur,

To,

The Acting Collector and Political

Agent Bharwar,

Savanur Nawab Sahib's Office

Sir,

26th of Feb 1869,

With reference to your letter No 482, dated the 8th of December 1866, I have the honor to inform you that my Diwan reports after searching the record that the memo drawn up in English by Mr Middle during the month of March 1866, to the effect that Khaujada Moheemud Akherkhane should not visit Savanur without the permiss of the Political Agent, has been sent to you

~~Consul~~ (Political Agent's) office, with his
Veracular letter No 86 (Huzur Mulki Firiyadi)
dated the 11th of July 1886 and to request you
to cause it to be searched in your record.
If you will have the honor to peruse
it you will be fully acquainted with the
subject.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your sincere friend,



Nawab Latif Samsam,

N^o 1686

From

H. E. Winter Esquire
ag Collector and Political
Agent Dharwar.

To,

The Nawab of Savanur
Dharwar 25th March 1889

Sir,

With reference to your
letter N^o 15 dated the 26th ultimo.
I have the honour to state
that the English memorandum
in question was returned to the
Dewan for record with this
office Vernacular N^o 490 dated
the 26th July 1886.

Recd
28/3/89.

I have the honour to be
Your most obed^t Servant
H. E. Winter
ag Collector and Pol Agent

No. 22 of 1888-89,

From,

The Nawab Sahib,

Savannur,

To,

The Acting Collector and Political

Agent Pharwar,

Savannur Nawab Sahib's office

31st of March 1889,

Sir

Referring to your No. 1686 dated the 25th instanc, I have the honor to state that the memorandum in question which was recorded in my Diwan's office, is ordered there from and sent herewith. On perusing it you will observe that Akberkhan is not entitled to the extra allowance unless he conforms to the condition on which the grant was made to his father Abdul Mubarykhan. The condition imposed upon the latter,

by Mr. Frere, at the time of making the grant in 1845 is to the following effect.

“ So long as he shall live outside the state of Savanur there should be no stoppage of his allowance and when there is no longer enmity and the Nawab at any time invites him to Savanur and when Sirkar gives him permission if he has any very emergent business there will be no objection to his going to Savanur. ”

This condition will be found in the 11th para of Mr. Middleton's memo dated 9th October 1883 to the effect that Abdul Mubaraykhan was not entitled to the extra allowance unless he lived ~~outside~~ the State.

The copy of this memorandum forwarded to the late Nawab Sahib.

by Mr Middleton is also sent herewith
for your perusal.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

your sincere friend

X.Y.

Nawab Sahib of Saran,

Read petition from Mr Mahamad
Akbar Khan 2nd son of the late Mr Abdul
Mubarak Khan dated 13th November 1854
praying that as his elder brother objects to
abide by the will executed by his late father
to be debarred from inheriting any of
his father's property as directed in the will.

Read also statement made
by Kamarodin Khan saying that his
father was not competent to make the
will in question and promising in his
deposition to produce authorities in
support of his statement.

The will which is in the Persian
language cannot be exactly translated.
The codicil which is in Marathi declares
that the extra allowance of Rs 16 should
be taken by one of his sons and the other
son should not claim any share in it.
There are many points on which decisions
are required in the application but as
everything depends on the interpretation
of the will in the Persian this subject
be better left for the decision of the
Civil Courts.

The only point that could be
decided without going to the Civil Court
is the extra allowance of Rs 16 referred to
para 1 of the codicil in Marathi.

Read Memo regarding the
claim by Mr Abdul Mubarak Khan.

Abdul Mubaris Khan to the above
extra allowance Rs 16. dated 19th October
1883. This allowance was declared to be
hereditary and to be paid to him and to
his descendants whenever he or they lived
out of Savanne by Mr. Elphinstone.
The present petitioner claims the extra
allowance as he lives out of Savanne
and under the coochee his brother—
cannot dispute his claim.

Order

Mr. Abdul Mubaris Khan had a
cash hereditary cash allowance
from the State. In addition to it
an extra allowance of Rs 16 a month
^{was} may be granted to him on condition
that he should live outside the State
of Savanne as he was at bitter enmity
with the Nawab. It was decided by
Mr. Elphinstone that this extra allowance
was hereditary and decided that Mr.
Mubaris Khan was not entitled to it—
unless he lived outside the State
although the reason for which this
condition was imposed no longer
exists.

Mr. Mubaris Khan has died and
left 2 sons. The elder Abdul Hamid
Khan lives at Savanne. The younger
Mahamud Akbar Khan is Sub-
Registrar of Hubli and lives there.
Mr. Mubaris Khan left a will by
which he directed that the allowance

allowance should be divided equally between his sons but that if one lived at Savanur and the other elsewhere the latter should take the whole allowance. He had no authority to make such a deposition. If the allowance was intended to be hereditary, the object evidently was that Mr. Mubaris Khan and his descendants should live outside Savanur and the allowance should be divided amongst his sons and the share due to each should be paid to him if he conforms to the condition on which the grant was made.

It might even be argued that no portion of the grant was due unless all the descendants lived outside but I do not think it advisable to urge such an extreme claim. I however decide that Hamarodeen Khan and Akber Khan are entitled each to Rs. 8 a month from the death of their father so long as they have lived and may live outside of the State of Savanur and I direct that it be paid to them accordingly.

Camp Savanur. Middlelam
17 March 1886 Acting Collector and
Political Agent

True Copy

[Signature]
Rajah Sahib Savanur State

No. 21 of 1890-91

From,

The Nawab of Savanur.

To,

The Collector and Political Agent

Bharwar

Savanur 29th of March 1891.

Sir,

Referring to your Vernacular endorsement
No 53 of 1889 below ^{the} petition of Moheemud Akber Khan
~~in which he prays~~ returned herewith, I have the
honor to direct your attention to the following.

Chammabisaheb widow of my Granduncle,
The Nawab Abdul Munwar Khan Sahab Diler Jung
Bahadur died in August 1889 without any children.
She had from the state for her maintenance a
life allowance of rupees 24 per mensem and an
Imam lands to be continued to her for her life
only, and a house for her residence. On her

death, the allowance, the field and the house

together with her moveable property worth rupees
(248-14-10)

reverted to the state. In the same way a monthly

cash allowance of rupees 16 and an Inam land

held by Rahimul Sahab another widow of the said

Nawab together with her moveable property were

resumed by the state, on her death in 1863. On

the death of Chamurah, her burial and funeral

ceremonies were performed by the state at an

expense of rupees. It has been the practice of
(120-10-7)

this state to grant cash allowances and some

Inam lands to the widows of deceased Nawabs

for their maintenance and houses for their

residence and to resume them all on their

deaths. None but the state has any claim

to the property held by them. The petitioner

therefore is not at all entitled to the property

held by Chamurah Sahab.

The statement made by the petitioner
that chammatisahet held an allowance of
rupees 40 per mensem and 2 Inam fields to be
continued to her and her descendants is quite
untrue.

The petitioner further says that I purposely
declined to accept the petition made by him
in this respect but the fact is that it was
transmitted through post insufficiently
refused only because it was ~~unpaid~~ and this
is clear from the envelope in which the petition
was sent and which has been annexed to
the Vernacular papers by the petitioner himself.

The delay in submitting the information
called for is owing to my bureau's not re-
porting the matter to me soon.

I have the honor to be,

Res,

Your most sincere friend,

Chittur Venkayya
- 10026 of 1900.

No 43 of 1889-90

From,

The Nawab of
savanur

To,

The secretary to government,

Political Department,

Bombay.

savanur Nawab's office,

14th of July 1890

Sir,

I have the honor to solicit the
orders of government on the following subject.

Mobaraskhan and Doolakhan were the
sons of my great-grandfather the Nawab
Abdul Khairkhan Dilerjang Bahadur. They
were receiving from the state a hereditary

Cash allowance of ~~rupees~~ 68 a month including
the allowance to their mother. As they were
at bitter enmity with my grandfather the
Nawab Abdul Diler Khan Diler Jang Bahadur In^{na}
There then the Political Agent of Bharwar
decided on 24th November 1845 that they
should be granted an extra allowance of
rupees 16 each a month on conditions that
they should live outside the state of saganur
and sell their house to the Nawab for
rupees 495 and that the extra allowance
would be stopped if they should return to
saganur unless the Nawab at any time in-
vited them to saganur or the British sarkar
gave them permission if they had any emergent
business.

Mobaraskhan and Doolakhan did not

leave savanur and sell their house to the Nawab. The Political Agent wrote therefore to the Nawab on 18th December 1845 that if they did not act up to the agreement the matters should ~~remain~~ as they were before. Finally the agreement broke down.

The Nawab Abdul Diler Khan my grandfather died on 30th August 1862 and was succeeded by his son Khair Khan who died on 11th May 1868. Mobaraskhan and Doolakhan died respectively on 4th August 1884 and 31st May 1872.

Mobaraskhan continued to live at savanur until 1868. In that year he was appointed sub-registrar of Hubli Talukha and went to live there. When he went to

live at Hubli he claimed the extra allowance.

The Nawab Abdul Khair Khan refused to pay

it. In 1867 Mr. Reid Political Agent decided

that Mobaraskhan was not entitled to it,

because the agreement had been made in

1845 in order to get him and Doolakhan to

quit savanur then; they had never acted up

to the agreement and now when circumstances

were changed and it suited him for his own

benefit to quit savanur he had no right

to the allowance.

In 1869 Mobaraskhan again claimed the

allowance rupees 16 and Mr. Robertson Political

Agent in charge of the state decided that it

should be paid to him. No arrears however

were paid.

The extra allowance was entered in the

accounts as a life allowance and not a hereditary allowance. Mobaraskhan applied to get it declared hereditary and on 2nd October 1878 Mr. Elphinston Political Agent decided that it was hereditary and that he and his descendants were entitled to receive it whenever he or they lived out of savanur.

On the death of Mobaraskhan Mr. Middleton Political Agent decided that the extra allowance rupees 16 having been declared hereditary by Mr. Elphinston it should be divided between Kamrodinkhan and Mohemud Akberkhan the sons of the grantee and that the share due to each should be paid to him if he conformed to the conditions on which the grant was made.

Mohemud Akberkhan who is subregistrar of Hubli and lives there, has been receiving his

share rupees 8 from the time of his father's death. Kamrodiukhan who continued to live at savanur has not been paid his share of the allowances up to date. He now claims that he is entitled to his share as he has been living, since 3rd January 1889, at Gundoor a village in British territory.

Having considered all the documentary evidence regarding the original grant I find that it was wrongly decided by Mr Elphinstone that the extra allowance was or was intended to be hereditary. In his decision Mr Elphinstone says as follows.

From the documents noted in the margin

<p>Letter dated 24th November 1845 addressed to Mr Inobaras Khan and his brother by Mr Fiere.</p> <p>Agreement passed by the Khayadas (relatives of the Nawab Bahadur made a</p>	<p>} It seems to me that</p> <p>} The Nawab Abdul</p> <p>} Diler Khan Dilerjang</p>
---	---

to the Nawab Abdul Dela
Khan on 27th October 1853
in presence of Mr Law Pol.
Agent.

Counter agreement dated.
2nd July 1859 executed by
the Nawab to Inobaras Khan
Dowlat Khan and their mother
Rajhi

Grant of the
extra allowance
to Mr Inobaras Khan
with the evident
object that Inobaras-
Khan and his Duffa
should receive it
so long as he
and his Duffa

lived out of Savanur and I therefore direct
that the extra allowance be entered in the
accounts as a hereditary allowance payable
to him and his Duffa so long as they lived
outside the state.

I have submitted herewith for perusal
copies of the documents (marked A to C) referred to
by Mr Elphinstone and also other documents
marked D to J.

Excepting the decision of Mr Elphinstone, in
none of them is it mentioned that the extra

allowance was or at least was intended to be, hereditary. On the contrary, in the counter agreement of 1859 (Ex. C) it is expressly stated that only the allowance i.e. rupees 68 which Mobaras Khan Doda Khan & their mother Rajbi received from the state will be continued to them and their descendants (Awalad Awafad). In making out the meaning of the word Duffa met with in the papers enclosed, Mr. Elphinstone has erred. The word 'Duffa' does not mean family or line as interpreted by him but it means only a party.

In this case the Duffa consisted of Mobaras Khan and Doda Khan only but it included not their descendants. From the fact that the extra allowance was given

to Mobaraskhan and his brother in order to
get them to quit-savanur because there
had existed bitter enmity between them and
the Nawab, it will be seen that it was
to be stopped when no cause of enmity
could exist. From the papers appended, govern-
ment will also find, I am sure, that
the extra allowance was in no way intended
to be continued to the heirs of Mobaraskhan
after him.

After the death of Doodakhan his son
Abdul Heroz Khan put forward his claim
to the extra allowance of rupees 16 a month
which had never been paid to his father
but government decided in their resolution
No 260 of 16th of January 1877 P.D. that his
claim was wholly untenable and should be

rejected. A subsequent application for it
was also refused by Mr. Reechy in 1877.

Government will see from this that half of the
same allowance was declared by Government
after full consideration, not to be hereditary
and that the other half was erroneously
declared by Mr. Elphinstone to be hereditary.

Under the circumstances stated I
entertain no doubt in holding that the
extra allowance was not at all intended
to be hereditary and think I have no
objection to discontinue the extra allowance Rs. 8
which is now being paid to Inokemod Akber
Khan and to order Kaurodin Khan who now
claims Rs. 8 that he is not entitled to them.

but I find it advisable to obtain in
this case the previous higher sanction of

Government before bringing my orders into force.

I further beg to bring to your notice that the documentary ^{evidence} regarding the original grant is detailed in the appended memo of Mr Middleton, marked H.

The state had been under the management of the collector and Political Agent ^{Bhadracharya} from 11th May 1868 to 12th June 1893, owing to the minority of the late Nawab, who after a short reign of 14 months died on 11th August 1884. I was entrusted with the management of the state on 5th May 1887 and by Kauroudunkha put forward his claim in 1889 and I therefore found it necessary to enquire into the matter.

I have the honor to be,
Yours faithfully,
J. S. - 7-81

Your most sincere friend,

Abul Fatah Khan
Nawab of Savanur

Submitted Through The Collector and Political

Agent Sharwar

Abul Fatah Khan
Nawab of Savanur

Recd from A. F. Khan today
for the 1st time

25.3.51



Received from the Nawab of Savanur
the sum of Rs. 1000/- towards
the payment of the arrears of
the Nawab's share of the
revenue of the district of
Savanur for the year 1950-51.

No. 2841 of 1891.

May 23

& Copies
in Pol.
File

From,

The Collector & Political Agent,

.. Bharwar

To,

The Nawab of Saranur

Bharwar 22nd May 1891

Re,

With reference to your letter No 27 of

27th April 1891, I have the honor to state that I

do not concur with your contention, as Messrs

Robertson, Olphinstone & Middleton have expressed

their opinions in clear terms that the allowance

of Rs 16 a month should continue to be paid

hereditarily to the members of the family of

Moharaskhan Sahib so long as they live out

of Saranur & to advise you at once to disburse

the allowance due to Mohamed Akbar Khan with

any arrears that may not have been paid to

him & to intimate to this office your having

done so.

2 I further advise you to continue to pay
to Kaurodin his share of the allowances from
the 3rd January 1889 from which date he is
said to have been living at Junder in British
territory, as he is in my opinion evidently entitled
to get it as long as he resides out of Sevaner

I have the honor to be;

Res,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) E Gray.

Recd
14th May 1891 } Ag Collector & Pol agent -
Ag. Pharwar

True copy

Reply of the Collector ~~and Magistrate~~ of the District of Dharwar to
Letter No. 35 dated 24th May 1891.
From the Nawab of Savanur.

NO. 518th OF 1891

Dharwar Collector's Office,
2nd June 1891.

Copy of allowance -	The accompani- ments to the Nawab
------------------------	--------------------------------------

letter No. 27 of 27th April last
are herewith returned as re-
quested.

Recd.
5/6/91.

D. Gray.
Acting Collector.

No 39 of 1890-91.

To,

His Excellency The Right Hon.
George Robert Leaning, Baron

Harris, G. C. S. E.

Governor and President
in Council of the Presidency
of Bombay.

May it please your Excellency,

With due deference I, the
Kawal of Savanur, crave leave to lay
before your Excellency in Council the
following representation in respect of
an advice tendered by Mr Gray
the Collector and Political Agent Dharrur
in his letter No 2841 of 1891 appended
hereto to the effect that the extra
allowance of Rs 16 a month should
continue to be paid hereditarily to
the members of the family of Nobaras-

-Khan so long as they live out of
Savannu, and request a favorable
consideration at the hands of your
Lordship's Government of the humble
prayer for the reversal of the said
advice of The Political Agent.

2 The Political Agent states in the
first para of his letter under reference
that he does not concur in my decision
that the extra allowance was a life
allowance to the grantee, as Messrs
Robertson, Elphinstone, and Middleton
have expressed their opinions in clear
terms that the extra allowance of
rupees 16 a month should continue to
be paid hereditarily to the members
of the family of Mobarashkhan Sahib so
long as they live out of Savannu.

3 At the outset I respectfully
beg to bring to the notice of your

Lordship's Government the circumstances under which the extra allowance was granted &c.

4 Mr Mobaraskhan was a young brother of the Nawab Abdul Dillerkhan Dillerjung Bahadur, my grandfather. Abdul Dolakhan was his younger brother. They were receiving from the State a hereditary cash allowance of rupees 88 a month including the allowance to their mother. As they had been at bitter enmity with my grandfather, Mr. Herre then the Political Agent of Dharwar decided on 24th November 1845 that they should each be granted an extra allowance of rupees 16 a month on conditions that they should live outside the State of Savanur and sell their house to the Nawab

for rupees 495 and that the extra allowance would be stopped if they should return to Savanur unless the Nawab at any time invited them to Savanur or the British Sarkar gave them permission if they had any emergent business. - - -

5 Mobaraskhan and Doolakhan did not leave Savanur and sell their house to the Nawab. The Political Agent wrote therefore to the Nawab on 18th December 1845 that if they did not act upto the agreement the matters should remain as they were before. Finally the agreement broke down.

6 The Nawab Abdul Dilerkhan my grandfather died on 30th August 1862 and was succeeded by his son Abdul Kheirkhan who died on 11th May 1868. Mobaraskhan and Doolakhan died respectively on 4th August 1884 and 31st

May 1872.

7. Mobaraskhan continued to live at Savanur until 1866. In that year he was appointed subregistrar of Hubli Zalka and went to live there. When he went to live at Hubli he claimed the extra allowance. The Nawab Abdul Khair Khan refused to pay it. In 1867 Mr. Ried Political Agent decided that Mobaraskhan was not entitled to it because the agreement had been made in 1845 in order to get him and Doola Khan to quit Savanur then, they had never acted up to the agreement and now when circumstances were changed and it suited him for his own benefit to quit Savanur he had no right to the allowance.

8 In 1869 Mobaras Khan again claimed the allowance rupees 16 and

Mr Robertson Political Agent decided that it should be paid to him. No arrears however were paid. Appendix (E) shows that he has not decided that the extra allowance is hereditary.

9 The extra allowance was entered in the accounts as a life allowance. Mobaras Khan applied to get it declared hereditary and on 2nd October 1878 Mr Elphinstone Political Agent decided that it was hereditary and that he and his descendants were entitled to receive it whenever he or they lived out of Savanur. In his decision Mr Elphinstone says inter alia as follows.

From the documents noted

1 Letter dated 24th November 1845 addressed to Mr Mobaras Khan and his brother by Mr Freere.

Agreement passed by the Khanjadas

in the margin it seems to me that the Nawab Abdul Diler Khan made a grant of the extra allowance

to the Nawab Abdul
Diler Khan on 27th
October 1853 in presence
of Mr. Law Political Agent
1. Counter agreement
dated 2nd July 1859
executed by the Nawab
to Mobarak Khan,
Doolakhan & their
mother.

to Mr. Mobara
Khan with the
evident object
that Mobarak
and his Duffa
should receive
it so long as
he and his
Duffa lived
out of Savanur

and I therefore direct that it be
entered in the accounts as a hereditary
allowance payable to him and his
Duffa so long as they lived outside
the State.

In making out the meaning of
the word 'Duffa' met with in the
papers enclosed Mr. Elphinstone has
erred. The word 'Duffa' does not
mean family or ~~line~~ as interpreted
by him but it means only a party.
In this case the Duffa consisted of
Mobarak Khan and Doolakhan only

but it included not their descendants.

10 on the death of Mobaras Khan
Mr Middleton Political Agent decided
that the extra allowance having been
declared hereditary by Mr Elphinstone
it should be divided between Kaur-
-udin Khan and Mohamed Akber Khan
the sons of the grantee and that the
share due to each should be paid
to him if he conformed to the condition
on which the grant was made.

11 Mohamed Akber Khan who is
Subregistrar of Hubli and lives there
began receiving his share Rs 8 from
the time of his father's death. Kaur-
-udin Khan who continued to live at
Savanner has not been paid his
share of the allowance. When he
put forward his claim to his share
of Rs 8 a month, after the management
of the state was handed over to me
I read all the documentary evidence

on the subject and decided that
the extra allowance neither was
nor was intended to be hereditary

12 Now passing on to the advice
tendered by Mr E. Gray & the
Political Agents I find that it is
against the documentary evidence
on the subject.

I have submitted herewith
for favor of perusal of the Government
of your Lordship copies of the docu-
-ments (marked A to C) referred to
by Mr Elphinstone and also other
documents marked D to J.

In his decision copy of which is
appended and marked F, Mr Robertson
has not decided that extra allowance
is hereditary. On favor of perusal
of the memos marked H & I, your
Excellency in Council will find, I

believe, that although Mr. Middleton
has not settled the question whether
the extra allowance is hereditary or
not he seems to be of opinion that
it was not intended to be hereditary.
These papers, I think do not show that
Messrs Robertson and Middleton have
expressed their opinions as stated
by Mr. Gray.

13 Excepting the decision of Mr.
Elphinstone in none of them is it
mentioned that the extra allowance
is hereditary. On the contrary in the
Counter agreement (marked C) dated
1st of July 1859 executed by my grandfather
in favor of Mobarak Khan and his brother
it is expressly stated in the 1st para
as follows. —

“ you will receive a monthly
cash allowance of rupees 68 from the
State. If at any time in future you

leave Savanur and live in British
territory then in accordance with
the decision passed by Mr. Freere
on 24th November 1845 Rs 32 Extra
will be paid to you but the Rs
32 extra will be stopped if you
should return to Savanur.

The following is a detail of the
lands which now are in your possession
and enjoyment.

Levo Gardens at Karegal

Kader bag garden at Savanur

one Pichwada at Savanur.

The allowance which you now receive
and the lands which you now hold
will be continued to you and your
descendants "Awalad Afwade".

At the time when the agreement was
executed they were receiving only
Rs 68 a month. Mobaras Khan
began receiving the extra allowance
Rs 16 after the decis. of Mr. Robertson

in 1869. Hence the allowance of rupees 68 a month is hereditary.

On the same day i.e. 1st July 1859 Mobaras Khan executed an agreement to the Nawab Abdul Diler Khan to the following effect.

" Dilawar Khan and Dowlat Khan used to pay us but they have agreed to give up their right. I have received payment of the arrears due to me. I am entitled to receive Rs 33 a month, my brother Doolakhan is entitled to receive Rs 23 & our mother Rajbi Rs 12. I will pay them their shares out of the total monthly allowance Rs 68 which I receive"
(Vide Mr. Middleton's memo H para 20)

From the above it is evident that the extra allowance is not at all hereditary.---

14 There is one important thing to which I humbly & respectfully beg

to solicit the attention of your Lordship
in council.

After the death of Doolakhan his
son Herongkhan put forward his claim
to the extra allowance of rupees 16 a month
but Government decided in their
Resolution no. 260 of 16th January 1877
Political Department that his claim
was wholly untenable and should be
rejected. A subsequent application
for it also ^{was} refused by Mr. Riechy in
1877.

Your Excellency in council will
see from this that half of the same
allowance was declared by Government
after full consideration not to be
hereditary and that the other half was
erroneously declared by Mr. Elphinstone
to be hereditary.

Now even if it is supposed for
the sake of argument that Messrs
Robertson and Middleton have ex-
pressed their opinions as stated by our
Political Agent Mr. Gray, their

opinions too will be in contravention
of the above mentioned agreements and
the Government Resolution which they
can not get over.

15 Under these circumstances I humbly
and earnestly request that your
Excellency in council will be graciously
pleased to give full consideration to
the matter and to pass a decision
on it.

Savannur
7th of June 1891

I beg to ever remain,
your Excellency,

your Excellency's most sincere friend

Nawab of Savannur,

Submitted through the Collector
and Political Agent Dharwar.

Nawab of Savannur.

No 35 of 1890-91.

From,

Pol.

The Nawab of Savannur,

To,

The Acting Collector and Political

Agent Dharwar,

Savannur 24 of May 1891.

Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter no 2341 of 1891. I have the honor to bring to your notice that in my opinion there is good and substantial cause for seeking for a reference of the matter to Government and to request therefore the favor of your returning to me all the accompaniments to my no 27 of 27th of April 1891. at your early convenience so that I may be able to cause a written representation

of my objections to be presented to
you, within one month from the
receipt of your advice for the
purpose of being forwarded to
Government.

I have the honor to be
Sir
your most sincere friend

Kawal of Savanne,

ମୁଖ୍ୟମନ୍ତ୍ରୀଙ୍କ ସ୍ୱାକ୍ଷର ସ୍ୱାକ୍ଷର

ମୁଖ୍ୟମନ୍ତ୍ରୀଙ୍କ ସ୍ୱାକ୍ଷର ସ୍ୱାକ୍ଷର
୨୨-୪-୫୩

ମୁଖ୍ୟମନ୍ତ୍ରୀଙ୍କ ସ୍ୱାକ୍ଷର ସ୍ୱାକ୍ଷର
୨୫

ମୁଖ୍ୟମନ୍ତ୍ରୀଙ୍କ ସ୍ୱାକ୍ଷର ସ୍ୱାକ୍ଷର
୨

ମୁଖ୍ୟମନ୍ତ୍ରୀଙ୍କ ସ୍ୱାକ୍ଷର

Below A. P. Agents' No 561 dated 31st July 1900 asking
to report early & submit the papers ~~asking to dispose of~~
^{disposing} the matter of refunding the sum kept in the Savings bank
by the Son of Mohamed Akber Khan Sahib, pensioned
Subregistrar.


M. A. G. S.

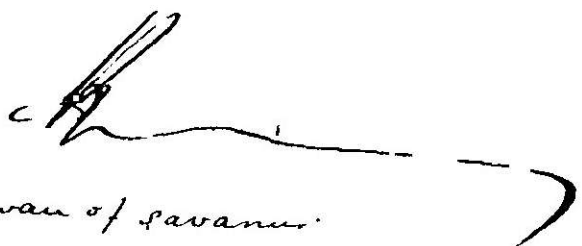
No: 345 of 1900

13th Aug 1900.

Returned with compliments

2 The u.s. respectfully begs to report that the
Yadgar Mohamed Akber Khan Sahib Kiradar Nawab
applied to the u.s. for the grant of a certificate
~~that~~ ^{married} that he was the principal heir of ~~his~~ his deceased son
Mahabub bowlakhan as required by the postal authori-
ties. The deceased having several heirs viz brother,
wife, mother &c. The u.s. had to ~~investigate~~ ^{verify} the statements
of ^{them all} ~~all the~~ heirs ^{through the Maulabidars of Bulki} for the purpose of ascertaining whether the applica-
tion was the ^{principal} ~~main~~ heir of ~~under~~ the Mohamedan law. Where
the enquiry was complete ^{the matter was referred} it was reported to the A.P. Agent,
in this office V. No 327 D 24th May 1900, for orders whether
the certificate ~~request~~ for could be granted by the ~~higher~~ ^{higher} authority.

as a Revenue authority or the qadidar should be
referred to the civil court for obtaining the required
certificate. When orders were received to the effect No 8 ~~number~~
that the courts might issue the ~~required~~ certificate, 
one was prepared and sent to the Mamlatdar of
Hubli ~~for~~ with this Office No 379 for delivery
5-7-1900
to the qadidar. The correspondence has not as
yet been received back from the Mamlatdar.


Lewan of Savanur.

Below no 603 dated 14-8-1900 from The A. P. Agent Dharam
asking to resubmit a correspondence forwarded to him in
May last containing two complaints by Mr. A. Akbar-
Khan regarding his allowance & a service bearing letter
sent to him at an early date.

No 352 of 1900

17th August 1900

Returned with compliments to the A. P. Agent.

The papers asked were submitted under this
office nos 349 to 351 dated yesterday.

Mr
or Divan Saran

(No. 3995 of 1899

2nd August 1899

In reply to his application
dated 25 May last for his
name being entered in the Second
Class Sardars, Mr. Mahmood
Akber Khan of Saranur is
informed that the undersigned
is unable to take any action
on the application until after
his next visit to Saranur

sd/ J. Macmillan

Dist. Agent Shavara

(Through)

The Assistant Dist.

Agent and the Sivan of Saranur

No. 334 of 1899

5/8/99

Forwarded to the Sivan of

Saranur for informing the

Applicant

applicant accordingly:

Edw. C. Vernon.

(V. M. Agent

No 237 of 1899

6th August 1899

(Forwarded)

Edw. C. Vernon.

In charge of
Savannah

In charge of
Savannah.

No 273 of 1899
Dharwar 31st August 1899

Very Early

Memo

The accompanying blank form of declaration received from the Accountant General, Bombay is forwarded to the Diwan of Savanur with a request that he will be so good as to get it signed in his presence by Mr Mahomed Akberkhan, late Sub Registrar of Navalgund and to return it to the undersigned at his earliest convenience.

Mr Mahomed Akberkhan should also be asked to present himself before the Hospital assistant in charge, Savanur Dispensary and to obtain and furnish for submission to the Accountant General a certificate showing the personal mark of his identification and duly signed by the medical officer

together

together with a thumb (left hand)
impression in accordance with the
instructions contained in G. R. no 761
dated the 15th February last - a copy
of which may have been received by
the Diwan of Savanur, direct.

2. An early reply is requested.

W. B. D. D. D.

for District Registrar
Dharwar.

Recd
2/9/99.

no 320 of 1899
5th October 1899

The Dist. Registrar Dharwar

Sir,

I have the honor to return
herewith the printed declaration recd
with yr memo no 273 of 31st Augst last
and signed by Mr. Akbarkhan Sahab late
Sub Registrar of Navalgund.

2. A certificate signed by the
medical officer of Savanur bearing Mr
Akbarkhan's thumb impression is also enclosed
herewith as desired

I have &c

A. B. D. D. D.